

# VAWTER ACQUITTED BY JURY'S VERDICT

Declared Innocent of Crime in  
Taking Life of Stock-  
ton Heth, Jr.

## BUT ONE BALLOT IS TAKEN

Mrs. Vawter Goes Into Hysterics  
When She Hears Hus-  
band Is Saved.

[By Associated Press.]  
CHRISTIANBURG, Va., May 9.—Charles E. Vawter, former professor of physics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Va. to-night was declared not guilty of the murder of Stockton Heth, Jr., sportsman and society man, who was found fatally wounded in the upper hallway of the Vawter home early on the morning of March 13 last. The case was given to the jury at 1:30 o'clock, and the verdict was returned at 7 o'clock.

As Deputy Clerk Trigg Walters read the verdict that made Vawter a free man he sprang from his chair and clasped his aged mother to his breast. R. L. Jordan, the only member of Vawter's counsel in the courtroom when the verdict was read, sank into his chair and sobbed. "Thank God!"

MRS. VAWTER HYSTERICAL  
WHEN SHE HEARS VERDICT  
Mrs. Vawter went into hysterics when a newspaper telephoned her the news. She could hardly express her gratitude.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered Professor Vawter issued the following statement:  
"I thank the jury for their verdict, of which I have felt sure from the first. I greatly regret the whole sad affair and sorrow caused. The injustice done Mrs. Vawter by the prosecution and press is the greatest blot upon the whole sad affair. While I am blameless as to Stockton's death, I realize that I have been guilty of weakness when I should have been strong. The future stares me darkly in the face, but with God's help I shall endeavor to build somewhere a happy home for my children and wife. My immediate plans are to rest."

A member of the jury leaving the courtroom, stated that only one ballot was taken, and that either one of the two theories of the defense, the unwritten law or self-defense, would have cleared the accused man.

CASE IS SORDID AND SENSATIONAL  
The end of the trial of Professor Vawter brought to a close one of the most sordid and sensational cases in the annals of the criminal history of Virginia. Both families involved are prominently connected throughout the State, of aristocratic lineage and well known socially.

Attorney W. H. Colhoun closed for the defense during the morning session in a scathing denunciation of Stockton Heth. He painted in vivid word pictures Mrs. Vawter's sacrifice on the stand when, at last, with the liquor furnished by Stockton Heth out of her system, with the power of his influence gone, her womanhood reasserted itself, and she took up the cross of shame, which she must bear to her grave to make atonement for her sin.

Attorney J. L. Lee brought the prosecution's side to a close in a dramatic appeal to the jury. He referred to Mrs. Vawter's early life, pointing out that she admitted on the stand that she drank whisky before her marriage.

"An amorous love affair, as we know," said Mr. Lee, "requires two persons, but in this case it took three, and they were all interested in themselves." He said that Vawter not only connived at, but actually permitted his wife's shame. He hinted that Vawter was little less than a blackmailer.

SENSATIONS FOLLOW IN  
RAPID SUCCESSION  
Throughout the trial, which lasted nine days, one sensation has followed another in rapid succession. Probably the most surprising feature of the case was the introduction into testimony by the prosecution of a number of letters which were written by Vawter to Heth, in which he admitted that he was aware of Heth's relations with his wife.

Professor Vawter readily admitted that he had written the letters, but claimed that he was under the influence of drink at the time.

The testimony of Mrs. Vawter, the beautiful wife of the accused man, who laid bare her past life in an effort to save her husband, will go down in legal annals as one of the most sordid confessions known to Virginia.

Early on the morning of March 13 last Stockton Heth, Jr., an overnight guest in the Vawter home, was found fatally wounded in the upper hallway of the home, suffering from bullet wounds. He was rushed to Roanoke, where he died from his wounds the following night. Professor Vawter was placed under arrest and released on bail. No details of the shooting or events leading up to the tragedy were known until the trial, the Vawter family refusing to speak regarding the matter.

REFUSES TO EXTRADITE THAW  
Governor of Pennsylvania Declines to  
Deliver Prisoner to New York  
Authorities.

[By Associated Press.]  
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—Governor Brumbaugh to-day refused to extradite Harry K. Thaw to New York City, where he is wanted on an indictment for assaulting a Kansas City school boy. Thaw is still in a Philadelphia hospital, where he was taken after an attempt at suicide.

# Pershing May Head Expedition to France

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Orders summoning Major-General John J. Pershing, commanding the Southern Department, to Washington, have been issued. The general is expected to arrive here tomorrow. Officials have declined to give an explanation or to comment on reports that the general's visit is connected with the subject of selecting a commander for a military expedition to France.

# AVIATOR AND STUDENT FALL TO THEIR DEATH

Victor Carlstrom, Daring Aviator,  
and Cary B. Epes Instantly Killed  
When Machine Collapses.

## BODIES HORRIBLY MANGLED

Drop From Height of 3,500 Feet  
When Airplane Strikes Cross-  
current of Air and Wing Breaks.  
Young Epes on First Flight.

[By Associated Press.]  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 9.—Victor Carlstrom, one of the foremost aviators in America, and Cary B. Epes, a young man in this city, were killed here to-day when an airplane crumpled in midair and fell 3,500 feet. Both bodies were badly mangled, and the machine was smashed.

Young Epes, who resigned from a local bank last week to enter the Army Aviation Corps, was on his first flight. He and Carlstrom, who was regarded as the premier instructor at the Atlantic coast aeronautic station, ascended about noon and rose rapidly to about 3,500 feet while hundreds of persons watched the flight from different parts of the city.

The machine had straightened away when it was suddenly to collapse, the right wing breaking off. The plane shot down at terrific speed, landing in a field about a mile from the aviation school, the broken wing following.

SEVERAL RECORDS  
Carlstrom had established several records, including an altitude flight of 16,500 feet with pilot and passenger a year ago. Probably his greatest performance was his flight from Chicago to New York in the New York Times airplane several months ago. Before that he had established a record in a flight from here to New York. A few weeks ago he was appointed first lieutenant in the aviation reserve corps of the United States Army, and had a large class of army students at the local school.

Cary Epes was one of the best known young men in this city. Pending his appointment to the army, he had decided to train as a civilian. He was twenty-six years old. Besides two brothers and a sister here, he is survived by another brother, Horace Epes, of the Washington office of the Associated Press.

CROSS-CURRENT OF AIR  
Evidence added at the coroner's inquest this afternoon leads to the belief that the machine struck a cross-current of air. Witnesses said that it suddenly was wrenched to one side following which the wing was seen to break. The jury gave a verdict of accidental death in both cases.

Carlstrom righted the machine after it had fallen about 1,500 feet, and began circling towards the earth with one wing flapping and useless. The circles were ill-described and jerky, and the craft flattened out a few seconds later, dropping to the earth like a plummet.

Carlstrom was born in Sweden, but his people live in Walden, Col., which place he claimed as his home. Funeral arrangements have not been made pending the return to the city of Captain T. S. Baldwin, head of the station.

Young Epes was buried here on Friday. Both Carlstrom and Epes were engaged to be married in the next few months, the former to Miss Sallie Blenheim, of this city, and the latter to Miss Margaret Temple, of Danville, Va. Both young women were in the city at the time of the accident.

CARLSTROM HAD PROVED  
REMARKABLE FLYER  
[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the last eighteen months Carlstrom was in the air, according to his own estimates, more than 3,000 hours. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, said here to-day, in commenting on Carlstrom's experience and skill when told of his death. He had "a great air sense, was a born cross-country flyer, and seemed to know by a remarkable instinct details of direction," said Mr. Hawley, who flew with Carlstrom last July from New York to Washington.

American records held by Carlstrom included that of 11,180 feet altitude with two passengers, and the cross-country distance for aviator and one passenger at 283 miles. He received the Aero Club's medal of merit both for this year and last, and was winner of the Curtiss marine flying trophy for 1916. He also received a gold watch from the club for his Chicago-New York flight.

As an instructor, it was stated at the club by several who knew him or had learned to fly under him, he had the faculty of letting the novice correct his own mistakes, instead of taking the control from them, yet never allowed them to go near the danger point, so that they acquired confidence early and learned to fly in half the time necessary under a less skillful teacher.

# NEW WAR TAX BILL TO HIT EVERY HOME

When Terms Are Effective,  
American People Will Pay  
\$33 Per Capita Excise.

## REPORT IS MADE TO HOUSE

General Debate Will Begin To-  
Day, and Measure May Be  
Passed by Saturday.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The war tax bill, extending its excises to the fabric of every American home, was formally presented to the House to-day by the Ways and Means Committee with plans for quick passage.

It proposes special taxes to raise \$1,500,000,000 in addition to the present normal annual revenue of \$1,500,000,000. When its terms are effective, the American people will be paying direct taxes of \$33 per capita. The people of the British Isles—half as many—now pay per capita taxes of \$50.

While the principal features of the new war levy are the increases in income and profits taxes, internal revenue rates and customs duties, many of its provisions reach the innermost structure of every home, and make up a list of taxes probably the most formidable ever faced by the American people. The household, light, heat and telephone bills, admission tickets to amusements, fire and life insurance, railway tickets, automobiles, automobile tires and tools, soft drinks, postage rates, golf clubs and baseball clubs, club dues, and a host of other everyday necessities or luxuries come under the taxation.

MAY FORCE MANY PAPERS  
OUT OF BUSINESS  
Increased postage rates on newspapers, arranged in a zone system, are such that publishers say they will force many newspapers out of business.

Already, protests against many features of the law are pouring in, and attacks upon it will center in the Senate Finance Committee, which will conduct public hearings on it, and probably make some amendments.

When Democratic Leader Kitchin presented the bill to the House to-day he announced that general debate would begin to-morrow, and that he had hoped to pass it by Saturday. There is some objection, however, to hurrying the bill, and it probably will be passed the early part of next week.

In presenting the bill, the Ways and Means Committee made a report, saying, in part:  
"After carefully considering the experience of the European countries at war, the committee believes it is sound economic policy for the present generation to bear a fair and equitable portion of the burden of financing the war, and recommended that the remaining contemplated expenses of the government for the remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year be raised by taxation. The effect of this recommendation is that about one-half of this contemplated expenditure will be met by taxation, and the other half from the proceeds from the bonds."

ESTIMATED TO YIELD  
\$1,500,000,000 ADDITIONAL  
The Federal government, including postal receipts for the next fiscal year under existing law will amount to \$1,500,000,000. The proposed bill is estimated to yield during a twelve-month period \$1,500,000,000 additional. This will make the total receipts of the government for the next fiscal year \$3,000,000,000, or about \$33 per capita, as compared to Great Britain, with a population of less than half of the United States, amounting to \$2,750,000,000, or about \$50 per capita.

"The committee believes that the American people were never in a more favorable condition to pay a reasonable amount of taxes for war purposes, in addition to those for normal purposes, than at the present time. The committee has endeavored to distribute equitably this additional burden of taxation, and so to levy the proposed taxes as to necessitate as little readjustment or disturbance to business as possible."

The committee estimated the war expenditures for the remainder of this and the whole of the next fiscal year at about \$5,500,000,000, exclusive of the bond issue to finance the foreign loan.

The bill to-day is calculated to raise, in exact figures, \$1,810,420,000.

# U. S. TO ISSUE NEWSPAPER

Official Bulletin Relating to War  
Preparations Will Make Ap-  
pearance To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Beginning to-morrow the government will issue a daily newspaper giving news and announcements of all departments relating to war preparations. The publication, known as the Official Bulletin, will be issued under the direction of the committee on public information, and will be mailed to all newspapers, commercial organizations or others requesting it. Postmasters have been directed to post it daily in their offices.

A weekly bulletin also is planned especially for issuance to weekly newspapers, which will be asked to copy as many items as possible. Edward S. Rochester, formerly managing editor of the Washington Post, is editor of the Official Bulletin.

The Sunday Excursion Tickets to Norfolk, which will place on sale beginning Sunday, May 13th, will be honored on either the special train leaving at 8:10 A. M., or the "Cannon Ball," at 9:00 A. M. The special at 7:40 P. M. and the

# JOFFRE AND VIVIANI CAPTURE NEW YORK

Wildly Cheering Crowd Greet  
Them on Their Triumphal  
Entry Into City.

## NO EFFORT TO HIDE EMOTION

Former Premier of France Re-  
sponds Eloquent to Mayor  
Mitchell's Cordial Welcome.

[By Associated Press.]  
NEW YORK, May 9.—New York surrendered unconditionally to Joseph Jacques Joffre, marshal of France, and the French war commission this afternoon. Not only did the world's largest city capitulate to the army of the Marne and to Rene Viviani, former premier of France, who headed the war mission to the United States, but it accorded them a triumphal entry. Never have visitors to New York been given so cordial welcome.

It turned out in thousands to welcome the great soldier and great statesman as they have become to demonstrations of esteem since they set foot on American soil. The Frenchmen were overwhelmed at the demonstration accorded them by New Yorkers.

It was a historic event, and it was celebrated in a historic way. The men whom the city honored did not try to hide the emotion they felt. From the moment they alighted in the Jersey City station from the closely guarded special train, which brought them from Philadelphia, until they retired to-night in the Fifth Avenue mansion of Henry C. Frick, they were not permitted to forget that New York was proud to have within its gates the representatives of the best-loved ally of the United States.

The members of the mission caught their first glimpse of Bartholdi's famous Statue of Liberty as they crossed the Hudson River on a police boat on their way to Manhattan. Viviani and Joffre stood at the rail, the former in silence, with his hat at his side; the soldier at salute. Then the city's skyline drew their attention as the boat approached the shore.

BROADWAY CHOKED  
WITH CHEERING MULTITUDE  
The Frenchmen were greeted by a reception committee, which included Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain; Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador; Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department; George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Major John F. Ryan, commanding the State National Guard; Otto H. Kahn, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Thomas W. Lamont, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port and other city officials, together with officers of the army and navy. They were escorted from the Battery to the City Hall by a squadron of cavalry and two troops of mounted police through the canyon of Broadway, which was choked with a wildly cheering multitude. At the City Hall they were formally welcomed to New York by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and Mr. Choate.

Mr. Viviani responded with the long-speech he has made since his arrival in America. America, said Mr. Viviani, waited a long time before deciding to enter the world war, because she wanted to be certain to enter on the right side. France fought for liberty, continued to pour forth her blood and to make the terrible sacrifice to win liberty for the world, and that was why America finally stepped in. France was glad, he said, to have her moral and material support, although she had never doubted that it would come.

DECLARIES CONSCRIPTION IS  
WAR'S GREATEST LESSON  
The greatest lesson of the war, Mr. Viviani declared, was conscription, because as long as there was a warlike Germany, democracies would be in danger, with their duty being to remain armed.

On the way from the City Hall to the Frick home, where they will be entertained the three days, they are to remain in the city. General Joffre told the most wonderful they had received in America.

The French commissioners spent the evening here quietly and retired early in preparation for a busy day to-morrow. The program includes the unveiling of a statue of Lafayette in a Brooklyn park, a luncheon given in their honor by the Merchants' Association, a reception at Columbia University, which will confer honorary degrees on Mr. Viviani and Marshal Joffre; a visit to the tomb of General Grant; and an evening at the Public Library in the evening, to be followed by an entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House.

# FIRE AT GERMAN U-BOAT

Armed American Line Steamer At-  
tacks Submarine Off Irish  
Coast.

[By Associated Press.]  
NEW YORK, May 9.—An armed American line steamship, which arrived here to-night from a European port, reported that her gun crew fired six shots at a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on May 2. The undersize boat immediately submerged, and it was impossible to determine whether any of the shots took effect.

The periscope of the submarine was sighted about 6 P. M., and the American vessel immediately swung around to afford the gunners an opportunity for accurate aim. The undersize craft disappeared simultaneously with the firing of the first shot, it was said, and did not reappear. The American ship then put on full speed and proceeded on her course.

# C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS TO NORFOLK AND SEASIDE

Begin Sunday, May 13th. \$1.50 round trip. 2 trains—8:10 A. M.; 8:30 A. M.; 12 noon. Only route running solid train to Seaside. Get out at Seaside. People to Seaside to get a crowd—Adv.

# FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND FRESNOY

\$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan Bonds  
to Range From \$50 to \$100,000

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The \$2,000,000,000 issue of Liberty loan bonds, Secretary McAdoo announced to-night, will be in denominations of from \$50 to \$100,000, will mature in thirty years, and may be redeemed by the government in fifteen years, will be subject to payment in four installments, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any bonds which may be issued later during the war at a higher rate of interest. Two per cent of the subscription must be paid on applications. The remainder will be paid as follows: June 15, 18 per cent; July 30, 20 per cent; August 15, 30 per cent, and August 30, 30 per cent.

The bonds will be dated June 15, instead of July 1, the date previously designated, and interest will be payable semiannually on June 15 and December 15.

Two classes of bonds will be issued, coupon and registered. The lowest denomination of registered bonds will be \$100, other denominations being \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Coupon bonds, payable to bearer, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Decision to place the minimum denomination at \$50, instead of \$100, was announced.

Only 1,000 of 4,000 Civilian Applicants Are Admitted to Fort Myer.

Remainder of 2,400 Who Will Be Ordered to Report Composed of 250 From Officers' Reserve Corps and 150 Engineers.

Virginians accepted for training at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, which will begin work next Monday, will receive official notification by mail to-day. In a long-distance conversation last night, Alexander Forsythe, president of the Richmond Branch of the Military Training Corps Association of the United States, was advised by the commanding officer at Fort Myer that all orders to report at camp would be in the mails before the office closed for the night. This means that the coveted acceptance, so eagerly awaited will reach Richmond on early trains this morning.

The exact number of men chosen from civil life to be trained at Fort Myer as officers for the new army is 1,500. The other students will be made up of 100 men from the National Guard, 250 officers' Reserve Corps men already examined and passed, and 150 engineers who have volunteered for special railroad work in France, making a total of 2,400.

In the selection of the 1,500 from the civil list, it was stated, the educational, business and other qualifications, as well as military experience of applicants, were borne in mind. Not all men with previous military training were admitted. A large number of the men who will receive notices to-day to report, have had no military experience, other important considerations having determined their acceptance.

ON POPULATION BASIS  
VIRGINIA WOULD GET 400  
Four States—Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware—with the District of Columbia constitute the territory covered by the district camp opposite Washington. While the selection, as far as known, is not made with any reference to State lines, a roughly calculated equal distribution on the basis of population would give Virginia less than 400 of the 1,500 successful applicants from the civil list. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 approved applications from the seven army examining stations in Virginia were forwarded by the officers in charge. The total of applicants for Fort Myer was 1,000, about 40 per cent of whom have now been finally accepted.

Each man will be ordered to report at Fort Myer or next Monday. All applicants have already signed the oath of enlistment for three months, and will be under strict military rule as enlisted men during this period. As rapidly as possible, the men who stand the physical strain and survive the screening of the officers in charge, will be given opportunities to show what they can do in stations of command, beginning with that of corporal. Men with previous military training, either in military schools, at training camps, or as former members of the National Guard, will naturally make the best showing in earlier days in this respect.

At the conclusion of the training period of three months, or perhaps before its conclusion, all students will be given the physical and mental examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps. (Continued on Third Page)

# NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN

Will Be Introduced in Reichstag  
Within Few Weeks, Says Berlin  
Tagblatt.

[By Associated Press.]  
COLOGNE, May 9 (via London).—The Berlin Tagblatt says that a bill will be introduced in the Reichstag within a few weeks for a new war loan.

The conclusion of the sixth German war loan was announced in the Reichstag by the Minister of Finance on April 27. The minister announced that the loan had realized 12,978,940,000 marks. According to statistics compiled by the United States Federal Reserve Board, Germany's war loans up to December 31 last, aggregated \$11,226,000,000.

# DOUBLE MENACE SEEN BY GERMANS IN LOSS OF TOWN

Would Place Their Entire  
Line North in  
Jeopardy.

## ALREADY EXPELLED FROM BIG PORTION OF VILLAGE

But Still Hold Out, Barely Able  
to Resist Terrific Onslaughts  
of Canadians.

## MORE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

French Busy Consolidating Posi-  
tions Captured on Tuesday  
Near Chevreux.

[By Associated Press.]  
The sanguinary battle between the British and the Germans for the possession of Fresnoy village goes on, apparently unabated. It is a battle without let-up on the part of the Germans, who see in the loss of the village a double menace—the placing in jeopardy of their entire line north, especially the town of Lens and its adjacent coal fields, and a deeply projecting salient into their lines which would virtually put the British at the threshold at Cambrai.

The exact situation in the little village, which was recaptured by the Germans on Tuesday after a stubborn defense on the part of the Canadians in somewhat obscure. The British War Office asserts that Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria's son, met with reverses at the village on Tuesday night during a counterattack, while unofficial advisers are to the effect that they have been expelled from a greater portion of the village, but are still holding out, although barely able to maintain themselves against the stubborn onslaughts of the Canadians.

On the other hand, the German official communication asserts that the Germans have held the village against fresh British attacks, and in addition, have taken 100 more prisoners. In making this claim, however, the usual details of a victory and claims of sanguinary losses inflicted are lacking in the statement of the German War Office.

Wednesday saw a return of unfavorable weather along the Anglo-German front, and except around Fresnoy the fighting was mainly by means of the artillery.

# FRENCH WIN POSITIONS NORTHWEST OF RHEIMS

The French meantime have been busy consolidating the positions captured from the Germans in Tuesday's fighting near Chevreux, repulsing counterattacks and engaging in artillery duels with the Germans. Northwest of Rheims, in the single instance where the infantry left the trenches, the French attacked and captured German positions on a front of more than 400 yards and brought back 100 prisoners. Although the fighting along the Artois front has been described as the most violent during the war, announcement has been made in the House of Commons that the British casualties are 50 to 75 per cent fewer than those sustained in the battle of the Somme.

The fighting in all the other theaters, except in France, continues of a sporadic nature, although the operations in Macedonia, where heavy artillery duels are in progress along the entire front, and in Roumania, where the Russian lines have broken through the Teutonic defenses at one place, indicate the commencing of general engagements in a short time.

As had been forecast, the number of British vessels sunk during the week ending last Sunday was smaller than during the former week. Last week twenty-four vessels of over 1,000 tons and twenty-two of less than 1,000 tons were sent to the bottom, as compared with thirty-eight of more than 1,000 tons and thirteen in the other category the previous week.

Germany, however, is still optimistic that her underwater campaign will be successful in ending the war. The naval budget committee of the Reichstag has been told that in April not less than 1,100,000 tons of shipping comprised the booty of the submarine, while the minister of the navy has assured the chamber that Germany had the necessary boats, men, fuel and accessories to preserve until the end.

# TO REPATRIATE BELGIANS

Resolution Ordering Speedy Measures  
Adopted by Main Committee of  
the Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (via London).—The main committee of the Reichstag, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts, concluded a discussion of the administration of occupied territories by adopting a resolution that speedy measures be taken to repatriate Belgian workmen.

Another resolution declared that all workmen from the occupied territories in Poland and Lithuania who were employed within the German empire should enjoy the same rights as Germans, especially the right to change their place of employment, and to return home after their contracts had elapsed.